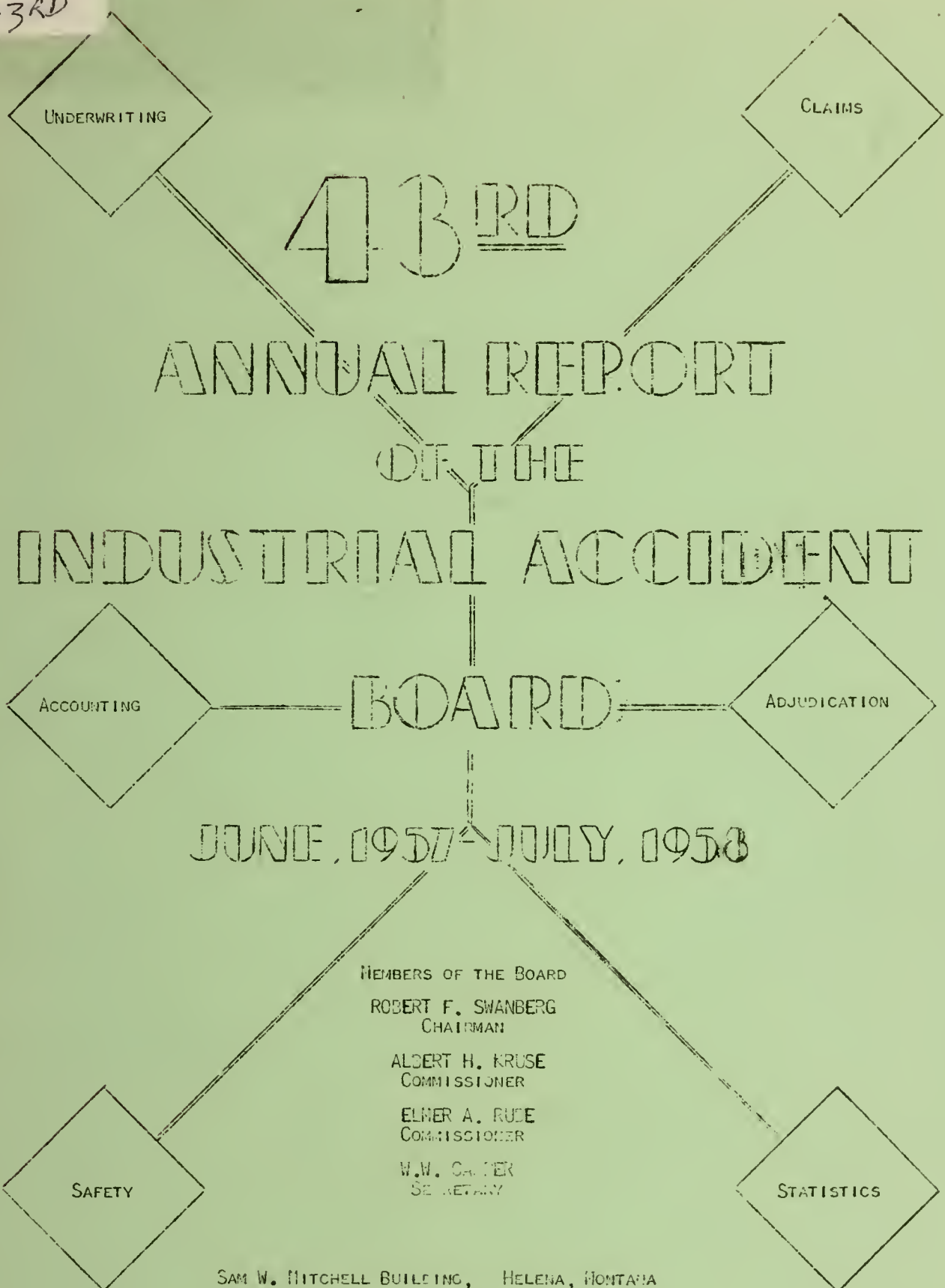


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ACCOUNTANT

STATE OF MONTANA  
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD  
HELENA, MONTANA

November 1, 1958

Honorable J. Hugo Aronson

Governor

Dear Governor Aronson:

Pursuant to Section 92-842, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947,  
we are transmitting, herewith, the forty-third annual report of the  
Industrial Accident Board.

Yours truly,

/s/ Robert F. Swanberg  
Chairman

/s/ Albert H. Kruse  
Commissioner

/s/ Elmer A. Rude  
Commissioner

ATTEST:

/s/ W. W. Casper  
Secretary

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The activities of the Montana Industrial Accident Board during the 43rd year of operation are described in the following summary and by the use of statistical tables.

During the year Oliver Sullivan resigned as Commissioner of Labor and Industry and was replaced by Elmer A. Rude. The membership of the Industrial Accident Board at the end of the year was Robert F. Swanberg, Chairman, Albert H. Kruse, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Elmer A. Rude, Commissioner of Labor and Industry. Mr. Rude is Treasurer of the Board.

The Board continued its supervision of 81 self-insured employers enrolled under Plan I of the Workmen's Compensation Act. This is an increase in enrollment of 10 firms during the past year. This represents a 14% increase during the past year.

This increase in enrollment under Plan I is due, in part, to the increased premium rates of the Industrial Insurance Fund; in part, to the increase in premium rates of insurance carriers, and to the reluctance of insurance carriers to write compensation coverage for some of the more hazardous industries; and in part, to the growth of certain concerns to a size that justifies self-insurance.

1,933 industrial accidents occurred to employees of self-insured employers and 647 claims for compensation were filed by the injured workmen. This is a 6.5% decrease in the number of claims filed. The decrease in the number of accidents and claims is due, in part, to the decreased employment caused by depressed economic conditions; and in part, to the increased emphasis which industry is placing on a more adequate accident prevention program.

Self-insured employers paid \$866,623.35 in compensation during the past fiscal year. This is an increase in compensation payments of \$29,998.29 or a 3.5% increase in the amount of compensation paid on 30% fewer claims. During the 42nd year of the Workmen's Compensation Act, self-insured employers paid \$836,734.06 on 936 claims or a cost per claim of \$893.95. The payment of \$866,623.35 during the 43rd year of the Workmen's Compensation Act on 647 claims represents a cost per claim of \$1,339.45 or a 49.8% increase in cost per claim.

The increase in the cost per claim was due, in part, to the hazardous type of employment engaged in by most Plan I employers; and in part, to the increased compensation benefits enacted by the 35th Legislative Session.

Self-insured employers paid \$103,132.09 for medical and burial benefits during the past fiscal year. This represents an increase of \$9,135.86 over the previous year. The amount paid for medical and burial benefits does not reflect the amount paid under hospital contracts which would make the total of medical and burial benefits paid several times larger.

There were 4,443 employers enrolled under Plan II of the Workmen's Compensation Act who carried their workmen's compensation coverage with private insurance companies. This was an increase of 46% enrollments. This represents a 11.8% increase during the past year.



This increase in enrollment was due, in part, to favorable rate classifications for smaller employers in certain industries because of the insurance companies' ability to be selective in accepting risks.

6,540 industrial accidents occurred to employees of employers enrolled under Plan II and 930 claims for compensation were filed by the injured workmen. This is a 9.6% decrease in the number of accidents reported and a 16.7% decrease in the number of claims filed.

The decrease in the number of accidents reported and claims filed is due, in part, to the decrease in the number of employers engaged in extra-hazardous industries insured under Plan II; in part, to the increased selectivity of insurance carriers in accepting risks; and in part, to increased accident prevention activities on the part of insurance companies and the employers they insure.

The insurers of employers enrolled under Plan II of the Workmen's Compensation Act paid \$835,474.04 in compensation during the past fiscal year. This is a decrease in compensation payments of \$554,367.34 or a 39.8% decrease in the amount of compensation paid on 16.7% fewer claims. During the 42nd year of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the insurers paid \$1,389,841.38 on 1,117 claims or a cost per claim of \$1,144.26. The payment of \$835,474.04 in compensation during the past fiscal year on 930 claims represents a cost per claim of \$898.35 or a 21.5% decrease in the cost per claim.

The decrease in the cost per claim of private insurance companies insuring employers under Plan II is due, in part, to the withdrawal of private insurance companies from writing Workmen's Compensation coverage in the more hazardous industries; and in part, to the increased selectivity of private companies in accepting Workmen's Compensation risks.

Private insurance companies paid \$375,847.82 for medical and burial benefits during the past fiscal year. This represents an increase of \$10,748.17 in medical and burial benefits over the previous year.

8,669 employers were enrolled under Plan III of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Montana and carried their insurance with the Industrial Insurance Fund administered by the Industrial Accident Board. This is a decrease of 355 in the number of employers covered under Plan III.

A more detailed report of the activities of the Industrial Insurance Fund will be made later in this report.

Table I on page 3 shows the number of firms carrying Workmen's Compensation by Plan for the past 10 fiscal years.

10,389 industrial accidents occurred to employees of employers enrolled under Plan III, and 1,608 claims were filed by the injured workmen. This is a 11.3% decrease in the number of accidents reported and a 2.3% increase in the number of claims filed. The decrease in the number of accidents reported is due, in part, to decreased employment caused by depressed economic conditions; and in part, to a vigorous accident prevention program carried out by our Safety Department. This increase in claims is due, in part, to the depressed economic conditions making less work available to partially disabled

TABLE I

COMPARISON OF NEW FIRMS OVER TEN FISCAL YEARS  
(Net Increase Each Year Over Previous Year)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Plan I</u>	<u>Plan II</u>	<u>Plan III</u>	<u>Total</u>
1948-49	-5	655	156	806
1949-50	1	663	136	800
1950-51	0	453	255	708
1951-52	2	115	416	533
1952-53	7	-46	561	522
1953-54	4	-109	336	231
1954-55	3	213	743	959
1955-56	-2	25	511	534
1956-57	5	-600	645	50
1957-58	10	469	-355	124

NUMBER OF FIRMS CARRYING WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE  
(Ten Year Comparison)

1948-49	51	3,260	5,407	8,718
1949-50	52	3,923	5,543	9,532
1950-51	52	4,376	5,812	10,240
1951-52	54	4,491	6,628	10,773
1952-53	61	4,445	6,739	11,295
1953-54	65	4,336	7,125	11,526
1954-55	68	4,549	7,860	12,485
1955-56	66	4,574	8,379	13,019
1956-57	71*	3,974	9,024	13,069
1957-58	81	4,443	8,669	13,193

\* Correction - For 1956-57, Plan I should have shown an increase of 5, for a total of 71; total of all firms should have shown 13,069.

workmen; and in part, to the increased awareness on the part of the injured workman of his rights and benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Board has attempted to advise all injured workmen of their rights and obligations under the Act.

Table II shows the number of accidents reported and the number of claims filed by Plan for the past 10 fiscal years.

The Industrial Insurance Fund paid \$2,449,337.60 in compensation during the past fiscal year. This is an increase in compensation payments of \$202,126.59 or a 8.9% increase in the amount of compensation paid on 2.4% more claims.

The Industrial Insurance Fund paid \$721,443.13 in medical claims with an additional \$2,000.00 paid to the second injury fund in 4 no-dependent death cases.

TABLE II  
NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS & CLAIMS FILED BY PLAN  
(TEN YEAR COMPARISON)

YEAR	PLAN I		PLAN II		PLAN III		TOTAL	
	ACCIDENTS	CLAIMS	ACCIDENTS	CLAIMS	ACCIDENTS	CLAIMS	ACCIDENTS	CLAIMS
39	1,978	876	7,881	1,220	9,000	1,342	18,859	3,438
40	1,692	739	7,682	1,224	9,988	1,450	19,362	3,413
41	2,022	1,008	7,318	1,245	11,012	1,459	20,852	3,712
42	2,067	936	7,242	1,117	11,718	1,571	21,027	3,624
43	1,933	647	6,450	930	10,389	1,608	18,862	3,184

\*\*\*\*\*

The Board set 347 cases for hearing during the past fiscal year. 62 Plan I cases, 151 Plan II cases, and 134 Plan III cases were set for hearing.

Table III shows the percentage of claims filed for each Plan which were set for hearing.

TABLE III

Plan	Number of Claims	Number of Hearings	Percent of Claims Set for Hearing
Plan I	647	62	9.6
Plan II	930	151	16.2
Plan III	1,608	134	8.3



Table IV shows the cost per claim of compensation payments for each Plan, for the past five years based on the number of claims filed each year, and the amount of compensation paid.

TABLE IV  
COST PER CLAIM BY PLAN

Plan	Year	Compensation Paid	Claims Filed	Cost Per Claim
I	39th	\$614,429.12	876	\$701.40
	40th	586,785.53	739	794.03
	41st	635,771.48	1,008	630.72
	42nd	742,737.83	936	793.52
	43rd	866,623.35	647	1,339.45
II	39th	818,119.54	1,220	670.60
	40th	971,622.93	1,224	793.81
	41st	1,042,303.65	1,245	837.19
	42nd	1,024,741.73	1,117	917.41
	43rd	835,474.04	930	898.35
III	39th	1,509,196.85	1,342	1,124.59
	40th	1,693,035.04	1,450	1,167.61
	41st	2,123,027.47	1,459	1,455.13
	42nd	2,248,211.01	1,571	1,431.07
	43rd	2,449,337.60	1,608	1,523.22

During the past five years, the cost per claim, computed on the basis of the table above, increased 191% for Plan I; 134% for Plan II and 135% for Plan III.

## SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

The Supreme Court of the State of Montana handed down four (4) decisions on Workmen's Compensation matters during the 43rd year of the Workmen's Compensation Act. This is the same number of decisions handed down during the 42nd year of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The first, John Yurkovich vs. Industrial Accident Board (41 St. Rep. 229) pertained to the time limits for filing a sworn claim for compensation by an injured workman after certain medical benefits had been furnished the injured workman under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The second, Mary Murphy vs. The Anaconda Company (15 St. Rep. 157) pertained to the liability of the employer for an industrial accident based on the casual relationship between the work being performed and the injury.

The third, Luella Zachariasen vs. Vern and Mary Meeks and The Great American Indemnity Company (15 St. Rep. 239) pertained to the admission of additional evidence upon appeal of an Industrial Accident Board ruling to the District Court.

The fourth, Leslie L. Gaffney vs. Industrial Accident Board (15 St. Rep. 373) pertained to the time for commencement of compensation payments where the injured continues to work for a period of time after the injury; to a claim for increase in payments occasioned by legislative amendments to the act; and to a claim for interest on compensation from the date of accrual of these payments to the date of payment.

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD ADMINISTRATIVE INCOME & DISBURSEMENTS

The 43rd year of the Workmen's Compensation Act was the first year that the Industrial Accident Board was administered on a self-sustaining basis instead of receiving appropriations from the General Fund. The 35th Legislative Session provided that the Board should be financed by assessments on self-insured employers, insurance carriers, and the Industrial Insurance Fund.

The maximum assessment provided for in the law is as follows:

Plan I	.02% of the annual payroll.
Plan II	1.75% of the direct premiums written.
Plan III	10.00% of the net premium income of the Industrial Insurance Fund.

Disbursements necessary to operate the Industrial Accident Board are charged to the Plan causing the disbursement.

Table V on page 7 shows the income and disbursements of the Industrial Accident Board by Plan for the 43rd year.

It is evident that an increase in the maximum assessment against insurance carriers must be made.

The percentage cost of operating the Industrial Accident Board is shown on Table VI.

TABLE V  
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS  
(43RD YEAR)

	PLAN I	PLAN II	PLAN III	TOTAL
<u>INCOME:</u>				
AMOUNT	\$25,400.00	\$33,808.65	\$281,141.68	\$340,350.33
ASSESSMENT PERCENTAGE	.00192 (1)	.0168 (2)	9.6 (2)	
MAXIMUM ASSESSMENT ALLOWABLE PERCENTAGE	.02 (1)	1.75 (2)	10.00 (2)	
<u>DISBURSEMENTS:</u>				
AMOUNT	20,434.00	54,303.00	211,410.00	286,147.00
PERCENTAGE OF ASSESSMENT	80.44	160.6	75.1	
PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE	77.23	154.19	72.1	
			BOILER INSPECTION	<u>22,454.00</u>
(1) OF PAYROLL			TOTAL	\$308,601.00
(2) OF PREMIUM				

\*\*\*\*\*

TABLE VI  
COST OF OPERATING INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD  
(BY PLANS)

<u>PLAN</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
PLAN I	6.6
PLAN II	17.6
PLAN III	68.5
BOILER INSPECTIONS	7.3

## INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE FUND

### ACCOUNTING

The premium income of the Industrial Insurance Fund for the past fiscal year was \$3,755,667.59. This is an increase of \$820,748.09 or a 27.9% increase in premium income during the past year. Disbursements from the Industrial Insurance Fund totaled \$3,172,780.73. This is an increase of \$127,664.00 or a 4.1% increase in the disbursements during the past year.

Table VII shows the premium income and disbursements of the Industrial Insurance Fund for the past 5 fiscal years.

TABLE VII  
INCOME & DISBURSMENTS  
(39th to 43rd Year)

Year	Income	Disbursements
39th	\$2,074,812.39	\$2,000,319.60
40th	2,190,484.16	2,247,196.97
41st	2,395,716.56	2,747,098.18
42nd	2,934,919.50	3,045,116.73
43rd	<u>3,755,667.59</u>	<u>3,172,780.73</u>
Total	\$13,351,600.20	\$13,212,512.21

\*\*\*\*\*

The book value of the investments of the Fund is \$6,822,750.00. This is an increase of \$500,000.00 in book value of the investments.

The Accounting Department is making the administrative and procedural changes necessary for conversion from manual to high speed machine accounting. It is expected that when this change is completed that 80% of the accounting procedures will be handled by machine.

A detailed financial statement will be made and distributed as a separate report.

### SECOND INJURY FUND

The income of the second injury fund the past fiscal year was \$3,500.00. The payment of \$500.00 for each of the 7 no-dependency cases furnished the income of the fund. Disbursements from the fund totaled \$3,618.95. There are four claims against the fund. Three of these are receiving compensation.

Table VIII shows the status of the second injury fund as of June 30, 1958.

# TABLE VIII

## SECOND INJURY FUND (Balance Sheet - June 30, 1958)

ASSETS:		LIABILITIES:	
Cash Balance 6-30-58	\$22,531.07	Disbursements	\$ 3,168.95
Income	<u>3,500.00</u>	Claims Unpaid	24,144.76
Total Assets	25,031.07	Accounts Payable:	
Deficit Balance	<u>12,182.64</u>	Industrial Insurance Fund	10,000.00
		Interest	<u>450.00</u>
Total Assets and		Total Liability	\$38,213.71
Deficit Balance	\$38,213.71		

\*\*\*\*\*

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### CLAIMS

Administrative procedures were put into effect to facilitate the processing of claims by the IBM section of the Research & Statistics Department. Necessary changes were made so that individual claim liability could be set and recorded against the employer's account and against the correct premium code.

Changes were made in procedures to facilitate prompt payment of claims presented against the Industrial Insurance Fund.

A speedup in processing was accomplished by discontinuing a dual number system for accidents and claims and substituting a single numbering system.

Procedures were changed to allow a closer cooperation between the Claims Department and the Safety Department toward the end of instituting an expanded Accident Prevention Program. An increased number of field investigations were made of claims presented to the Industrial Insurance Fund to see that the injured workman received every benefit available under the act and to help assess claim liability.

Forms necessary to process claims were revised to allow for more rapid processing.

Every attempt is made to pay compensation written 24 hours after receipt of the claim.

The Claims Department processed 10,389 accidents during the past fiscal year. Claims for compensation were filed for 1,608 of these accidents. 29,202 warrants were processed for the payment of compensation to injured workmen and their beneficiaries and for the payment of medical and hospital claims presented to the Industrial Insurance Fund.

Table IX on page 10 shows the premium income and disbursements of the Industrial Insurance Fund for the past year.



TABLE IX

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE FUND  
(Income and Disbursements)

## INCOME:

Premium Income      \$3,755,667.59

## DISBURSEMENTS:

Compensation	
Temporary Total	\$551,530.41
Temporary Partial	15,509.42
Permanent Partial	1,465,754.17
Permanent Total	80,219.36
Fatal	<u>336,324.24</u>

Total Compensation      2,449,337.60

Medical & Hospital	
Doctors	396,927.62
Hospital	278,235.61
Nursing	2,471.00
Ambulance	1,088.25
Extra Legal	12,931.05
Extra Medical	2,677.24
Artificial Appliances	384.26
Burial	17,446.41
Miscellaneous Medical	36.50
Drugs	<u>9,245.19</u>

Total Med. & Hosp.      721,443.13

Second Injury Fund      2,000.00

Total Income      \$3,755,667.59

Total Disbursements      \$3,172,780.73

Claim liability is estimated on an individual claim basis and the total estimated unpaid liability of the Industrial Insurance Fund at the end of the past fiscal year was \$4,488,526.37. Open accidents and claims at the end of the fiscal year numbered 1,959.

A study was made of the cost per compensation claim filed during the 43rd year. These claims were classified by weekly rate, and based on this study, an average cost per claim of \$2,419.51 was determined. It is felt that the medical and compensation increases granted by the last legislative session increased the cost per claim by 25%.

Table X shows a compilation of claims filed in the 43rd year by weekly rate.

TABLE X  
43RD YEAR CLAIMS BY WEEKLY RATE  
(BASED ON 1,022 CLAIMS - PLAN III)

CLASSIFICATION	% OF CASES	WEEKLY RATE	WEEKS COMP.	COST PER CLAIM		
				MED.	COMP.	TOTAL
MINIMUM RATE	11.7	\$25.50	65.9	\$478.10	\$1,680.16	\$2,158.26
SINGLE	16.3	28.00	67.3	380.45	1,883.08	2,263.52
1 BENEFICIARY	20.5	30.50	56.6	425.98	1,725.24	2,151.22
2 BENEFICIARIES	10.9	33.50	62.2	378.56	2,082.40	2,460.96
3 "	12.3	36.50	63.8	514.25	2,328.13	2,842.38
4 "	10.5	40.00	52.2	392.93	2,088.55	2,481.48
5 "	8.3	42.50	57.4	520.79	2,439.03	2,959.82
AVERAGE				436.09	1,983.42	2,419.51

9% OF CASES NOT CLASSIFIED

\*\*\*\*\*

It is interesting to note in this table that the severity of the injury, based on the number of weeks compensation paid, is almost identical for each weekly wage classification. Special interest was given to the 11.7% of the claims which fall into the minimum or \$25.50 per week classification. A detailed study of these claims showed that the claimants receiving compensation at this rate received from 50.2% to 510% of their actual weekly wages as compensation. The average claimant receiving compensation at this weekly rate received 82.2% of his actual weekly earning. The study showed that the cost of compensation payments for this classification was increased 27.85% over what it would have been if the minimum weekly rate had been based on the percentage of earning according to dependency.

61 fatal industrial accidents were reported during the past fiscal year and they will be summarized in the section on Research and Statistics. A summary of the industrial accidents reported on the basis of industry classifications, accident type, agency of the accident, nature of injury, body part affected, time of day of the accident, age, marital status, and geographical location (county), will also be made in the section on Research and Statistics.

## UNDERWRITING

8,669 employers were enrolled under Plan III of the Workmen's Compensation Act at the end of the fiscal year. 1,125 of these employers were public corporations.

The premium rate increase which was effective July 1, 1957, brought an increased premium income to the Industrial Insurance Fund in the face of decreased employment due to depressed economic conditions. The effect of the rate increases on the individual premium codes cannot be determined until completion of a rate study presently being made.

Plans were made and put into effect during the past year to make the underwriting department a separate department responsible for classification of employer account, collection of premiums, and establishment of rates. This department is presently re-evaluating all employer accounts. This re-evaluation will be completed sometime next year.

Studies are presently underway to determine the procedures necessary to establish minimum premiums for each premium code classification. Necessary standards are being established for determination of deposit premiums.

Procedures were put into effect to facilitate the change from the Industrial Insurance Fund assessment of premiums to one of employer assessment of premiums. This change will reduce the present delay in collection of premiums due.

## RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

The total number of accidents reported during the past fiscal year by all employers carrying Workmen's Compensation coverage in Montana was 18,362, a decrease of approximately 10% from the previous year's total of 21,026. Figures obtained from the Unemployment Compensation Commission indicated that employment, excluding agriculture, was about 2% less than the previous fiscal year.

All but two major industry divisions showed a decline in the ratio between accidents and the number of workers employed. The following divisions showed an increased ratio between accidents and the number of workers employed, Service; and Transportation, Communications, and Utilities.

The number of fatal accidents reported the past fiscal year was 61, a decrease of 25% from the previous fiscal year.

A comparison of 43rd year accidents reported on the basis of type, agency, and other factors did not show a significant change from the previous fiscal years. A general summary, along with comparative tables is found on the following pages. Definitions used in these tables follows.

## DEFINITIONS

YEAR - The fiscal year period from July 1, through June 30.

LOST-TIME ACCIDENTS - Any accident that resulted in loss of time from the job for more than one-half of a shift.

MAJOR INDUSTRY - Major employer divisions according to the type of work or service that is performed.

TYPE OF ACCIDENT - Term used to describe or connect the act, motion, or contact between the agency and the injured person, which in turn produces the accident and injury.

AGENCY OF THE ACCIDENT - Object, substance, or radiation which caused or permitted the occurrence of the accident.

NATURE OF INJURY - Physical damage arising from the accident.

BODY LOCATION - Area or appendage of the body affected by the injury. Multiple injuries are classified to the body part affected to the greatest degree.

N.O.C. - Not otherwise classified.

MISCELLANEOUS - Classification by specific grouping impossible.

\*\*\*\*\*

...

## INDUSTRY

It has been impossible to establish a standard by which a study of accident frequency could be accurately made. A general study was made of the accidents which occurred in the major industry divisions, comparing them with the number of workers employed. The employment figures used were taken from the Unemployment Compensation Commission records.

## AGRICULTURE

Accidents in agriculture and agricultural services accounted for 951 accidents or 5% of all accidents reported in the 43rd year. The previous year, the accidents reported for this major industry division totaled 1,056 which was also 5% of all accidents reported. Employment figures, unfortunately, are not available for agricultural employment.

The initial report of injury indicated that approximately one-half of all accidents reported caused lost time from work.

The most common types of accidents reported were:

1. Struck by or striking against objects or equipment (39%),
2. Falls and slips (26%),
3. Strain or overexertion (11%).



The agency of the accident most frequently reported was:

1. Animals (20%),
2. Vehicles (12%),
3. Hand tools (12%),
4. Working surfaces (11%).

#### MINERAL EXTRACTION

Employers engaged in the extraction of minerals reported 1,477 accidents or 7.8% of all accidents reported in the 43rd year. 2,156 accidents were reported in this division the previous year or 10.2% of the accidents reported. The number of accidents reported per thousand workers employed declined from 182 per thousand in the 42nd fiscal year to 162 accidents per thousand workers during the past year.

Two out of every five accidents reported in this division showed loss of time from work according to the initial report of injury.

The type of accident most frequently reported was:

1. Struck by or striking against objects or equipment (45%),
2. Falls and slips (15%),
3. Caught in, on, or between (13%).

The most common agencies of the accidents were:

1. Working surfaces (10%),
2. Hoisting apparatus (10%),
3. Vehicles (3.5%).

#### CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

Accidents reported in the contract construction division accounted for 3,861 accidents or 20.4% of all accidents reported. A year ago, accidents for this division totaled 4,097 or 19.4% of all accidents reported. The number of accidents reported per thousand workers employed showed a decrease from 284 accidents per thousand workers in the 42nd year to 281 per thousand workers in the past year.

About 28% of the accidents reported showed a loss of time from work at the time that the initial report of injury was filed.

The most common types of accidents reported in contract construction were:

1. Struck by or striking against objects or equipment (44%),
2. Falls and slips (20%),
3. Strain or overexertion (11%),
4. Foreign body in the eye (10%).

The agencies of the accidents most frequently reported were:

1. Hand tools (17%),
2. Working surfaces (15%),
3. Flying particles, unassigned to a parent agency (10%),



#### 4. Trees, logs, and lumber (7%)!

### MANUFACTURING

Accidents reported for all manufacturing industries totaled 4,222 or 22.3% of all accidents reported during the 43rd year. A year ago, manufacturing accidents totaled 5,019 or 23.8% of all accidents reported. A decrease is noted in the number of accidents reported per thousand workers from 231 per thousand in the 42nd year to 204 accidents per thousand workers in the 43rd year. At the time the initial report of injury was filed, 1 out of every 3 accidents showed a loss of time from work.

The most common types of accidents reported in the manufacturing division were:

1. Struck by or striking against objects or equipment (44%),
2. Falls and slips (19%),
3. Strain or overexertion (13%).

The agencies of the accidents most commonly reported were:

1. Trees, logs, and lumber (17%),
2. Working surfaces (13%),
3. Hand tools (11%),
4. Machines (10%).

### TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & UTILITIES

Accidents reported in the transportation, communications, and utilities division accounted for 1,189 or 6.2% of all accidents reported. A year ago, accidents reported for this division totaled 1,193 or 5.6% of all accidents reported. The number of accidents reported per thousand workers showed an increase from 54 accidents per thousand workers in the 42nd year to 58 accidents per thousand workers in the 43rd year.

At the time the first report of injury was filed, 30% of the accidents reported were lost time accidents.:

The most common types of accidents reported in these industries were:

1. Struck by or striking against objects or equipment (36%),
2. Falls and slips (23%),
3. Strain or overexertion (15%).

Agencies of the accidents most frequently involved were:

1. Working surfaces (17%),
2. Vehicles (15%),
3. Hand tools (11%).

### TRADE

Employers engaged in trade of all kinds reported a total of 4,056 accidents or 21.5% of all accidents reported. A year ago, trade establishments reported 4,487 accidents or 21.3% of all accidents reported.

The number of accidents per thousand workers declined from 103 accidents per thousand workers in the 42nd year to 97 accidents per thousand workers in the 43rd year.

The initial report of injury showed that 1 out of every 4 accidents reported was a lost time accident.

The types of accidents reported most frequently were:

1. Struck by or striking against objects or equipment (44%),
2. Falls and slips (20%),
3. Strain or overexertion (16%).

The agencies of the accidents reported most frequently in this division were:

1. Working surfaces (16%),
2. Hand tools (14%),
3. Vehicles (9.3%),
4. Containers (9.1%).

#### FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE

This major industry division reported 68 accidents or 0.3% of all accidents reported during the past year, as compared with 76 accidents reported or 0.4% of all accidents reported the previous year. The number of accidents reported per thousand workers declined from 12 accidents reported per thousand in the 42nd year to 11 accidents per thousand in the 43rd year.

The initial report of injury showed that 20% of the accidents were lost time accidents.

Two types of accidents, struck by or striking against objects or equipment (37%), and slips and falls (38%), were the most frequently reported accidents in this division.

#### SERVICE

The service industries reported 1,511 accidents or 8% of all accidents reported this, the 43rd year, as compared with 1,301 accidents or 6% of all accidents reported in the 42nd year. The number of accidents per thousand workers increased from 56 accidents per thousand in the 42nd year to 63 accidents per thousand workers in the 43rd year. Initial reports of injury showed that 26% of the accidents reported were lost time accidents.

The most common types of accidents reported were:

1. Struck by or striking against (43%),
2. Falls and slips (19%),
3. Strain or overexertion (14%).

The most common agencies of the accidents were:

1. Working surfaces (15%),
2. Hand tools (11%),
3. Machines (9%).

#### GOVERNMENT

Governmental agencies reported 1,523 accidents or 8% of all accidents reported in the 43rd year. In the 42nd year, they reported 1,647 accidents or 7.8% of all accidents reported. The number of accidents per thousand workers employed declined from 51 accidents per thousand in the 42nd year to 43 accidents per thousand in the 43rd year. The initial report of injury showed that 1 out of every 4 accidents reported was a lost time accident.

Types of accidents most frequently reported by governmental agencies were:

1. Struck by or striking against objects or equipment (40%),
2. Falls and slips (25%),
3. Strain or overexertion (14%).

Agencies of the accidents most frequently reported were:

1. Working surfaces (20%),
2. Vehicles (12.3%),
3. Hand tools (11.8%).

Tables XI, XIII, and XIV, show more complete information on lost time injuries, type of accident, and agency of accidents by major industry division. Table XII in the section on fatal accidents, shows the number of fatalities for each major industry division.

#### ACCIDENT TYPE (See Tables XIII and XIV)

Struck by or striking against objects was again the most common type of accident, accounting for a total of 8,134 or 43.1% of all accidents reported. During the past two years, this type of accident accounted for 44.5% and 45% of the yearly totals reported.

Slips and falls has shown virtually no change in the past three years with 3,819 accidents reported in the 43rd year or 20.3% of all accidents reported as compared with 20.6% and 21.5% the past 2 years.

Strain or overexertion accounted for 2,475 accidents or 13.1% of the total number of accidents reported. For each of the past two years this type accounted for 12.4% of all accidents reported.

Caught in, on, or between objects or machines accounted for 1,286 accidents or 6.9% of all accidents reported, only a slight change from the 6.5% reported the preceding two years.

Foreign bodies in the eye was again the fifth most common type of accident with 1,272 accidents or 6.7% of all accidents reported as compared to 6.1% of the total in the 42nd year and 5.7% in the 41st year.

Other types of accidents did not show any unusual change.

#### AGENCY

Working surfaces continued to be the most common agency with a total of 2,851 or 15.1% of the total. This agency category has represented almost the same percentage for the past three years with a total of 15.4% in the 42nd year and 15.3% in the 41st year.

Hand tools remained in second place as the most common agency with a total of 2,491 or 13.2% of all accidents reported as compared to 13% in the 42nd year and 12.9% in the 41st year.

Vehicles of all types were involved as the agency of the accident in 1,544 accidents or 8.2% of all accidents reported. A year ago, this category showed a total of 1,148 accidents (5.5%), and two years ago, showed a total of 1,421 or 6.9% of all accidents reported.

Machines showed little change in the number of accidents reported in the 43rd year with 1,299 accidents reported or 6.9% of all accidents reported, compared with 7.1% in the 42nd year, and 6.7% in the 41st year.

Flying particles unassigned to a parent object were again evident as an agency being involved as an agency in 1,288 accidents or 6.8% of all accidents reported as compared with 5% in the 42nd year, and 6% in the 41st year.

Trees, logs, and lumber indicated a slight decrease as the agency being involved in 1,244 accidents or 6.6% of all accidents reported. Trees, logs, and lumber were involved in 7.5% of the accidents reported in the 42nd year, and 7.5% of all accidents reported in the 41st year.

A comparison of other agency categories did not indicate any alarming increase in their comparative totals, nor did it indicate any exceptional decrease. A study of the figures of past years indicates that, although total cases may increase or decrease, the ratio between the total number of accidents reported and the agency involved remains quite constant.

#### NATURE OF INJURY (See Table XVI)

A study of the nature of injury resulting from the type of accident and the agencies involved indicates a continuation of the similarity of percentages.

Strains, sprains, and dislocations resulted from 5,235 accidents or 27.8% of all accidents reported in the 43rd year, compared with 27.4% in the 42nd year, and 27% in the 41st year.

Cuts, lacerations, and punctures resulted from 4,465 accidents or 23.7% of all accidents reported in the 43rd year, compared with 22.3% of all accidents reported in the 42nd year, and 22.5% of all accidents reported in the 41st year.



Bruises and contusions were reported in 3,026 accidents or 16.1% of all accidents reported in the 43rd year. Comparative figures for the preceding two years showed 16.3% in the 41st year and 15.8% in the 42nd year.

Foreign bodies in the eye were found in 1,971 accidents or 10.4% of all accidents reported in the 43rd year. Again we find very little deviation from the figures of the past two years with this nature of injury being found in 9.9% of all accidents reported in the 42nd year and in 9.5% of all accidents reported in the 41st year.

Fractures were a result of 1,503 accidents or 7.9% of all accidents reported in the 43rd year. This is a decline of approximately 1% in each of the past three years.

#### BODY PART AFFECTED (See Table XVII)

In the 43rd year, the upper extremities were injured in 33% of all accidents reported; the lower extremities were injured in 18.6% of all accidents reported; and the trunk was injured in 7.6% of all accidents reported. Eye injuries occurred in 12.9% of all accidents reported; the head, face, and neck were injured in 7.5% of all accidents reported; and the back and spine in 18.4% of all accidents reported.

#### FATAL ACCIDENTS

There were 61 deaths reported in the 43rd year. This represents a drop of 24 in the number of fatal accidents, or a decrease of 25% from last year's total of 85. Fewer fatal accidents occurred in the 43rd year than in any year since 1947-48, when a total of 46 fatal accidents was reported.

Agriculture and Agricultural Services reported 3 fatal accidents, one less than a year ago. One fatal accident occurred in aerial spraying, compared with 3 fatal accidents in aerial spraying in the 42nd year.

Mineral Extraction reported a total of 19 fatal accidents, 6 less than a year ago. Fatalities in the metal and hardrock mining industry totaled 14, one less than a year ago. Coal mining reported 4 deaths, 3 more than a year ago. Crude petroleum and natural gas production and their allied contract services reported 1 fatal accident, 4 less than a year ago.

Fatal accidents reported in Contract Construction totaled 5, 4 less than a year ago. Building construction reported 1 fatal accident in the 43rd year with no fatal accidents reported in the 42nd year. Highway construction reported 2 fatal accidents, a decrease of 1 from the previous year. General construction, other than building, reported 1 fatal accident, 4 less than the previous year. Electrical contractors in the special-trades field reported one fatal accident. There were no deaths reported in this classification a year ago. Dam construction reported no fatalities in the 43rd year, 1 less than the previous year.

Manufacturing Industries reported 14 fatal accidents during the 43rd year as compared with 26 fatal accidents during the 42nd year. In the manufacturing of wood products, logging operations reported 6 fatal accidents



as compared with 9 a year ago. Sawmills reported 3 fatal accidents as compared with 6 a year ago.

Smelting and Refining of Metals reported 3 fatal accidents as compared with 8 the previous year. Petroleum refining, chemical manufacturing, and grain mill products reported one fatal accident each during the 43rd year. During the 42nd year, petroleum refining and grain mill products reported one fatal accident each, while chemical manufacturing did not report a fatal accident.

Transportation, Communications, and Utilities reported a total of 3 fatalities in the 43rd year, 2 in trucking and 1 in electric utilities. A year ago, trucking concerns reported 4 fatalities, buslines, 2 fatalities, and electric utilities, 3 fatalities.

Trade Establishments reported 5 fatal accidents in the 43rd year as compared with 7 in the 42nd year. Retail auto dealers, eating and drinking places, retail food, and retail general merchandise each showed one less fatal accident than in the preceding year. Hardware and implement dealers reported 2 fatal accidents in the 43rd year. They had reported no fatal accidents in the 42nd year.

Service Industries reported 2 fatal accidents. These occurred in laundries and cleaning and dyeing establishments. No fatal accidents were reported in the 42nd year.

Governmental Agencies reported a total of 10 fatal accidents, 5 of which occurred in local agencies. This is an increase of 3 fatal accidents reported from the previous year.

The cause of death given by major industry division is as follows:

Agriculture & Agricultural Services

Tractor overturning	2
Plane crash	1

Mineral Extraction

Asphyxiation	3
Fall of ground	7
Falling equipment	1
Falls into shafts or chutes	1
Blasting	1
Cage	1
Hand tools	1
Heart attacks	2
Natural causes, N.O.C.	1
Truck accidents	1

Manufacturing

Vehicular accidents	2
Falling trees or snags	2
Unloading truck (load)	2
Skidding logs	1

Manufacturing - cont.

Saw kickbacks	1
Collapse of storage bin	1
Not given	1
Heart attacks	4

Contract Construction

Fall into hopper	1
Truck accident	1
Drowning	1

Transportation, Communications, and Utilities

Truck accidents	1
Natural causes	1

Trade

Car accidents	2
Heart attacks	3

Service

Truck - train collision	2
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Government

Plane crash	1
Overturning equipment	2
Caught in moving equipment	1
Gunshot wounds	1
Heart attacks	4
Natural causes, M.O.C.	1

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The number of dependents claiming compensation benefits for each of the fatal accidents is as follows:

1 Dependent	20
2 Dependents	10
3 "	11
4 "	5
5 "	3
6 or more Dependents	4
Not Given	6

The average number of dependents for each fatal accident was 3.

Heart failure or heart disease was the contributing factor in 12 fatal accidents in the 43rd year, compared with 17 a year ago. It is not possible at this time to determine how many will prove to be compensable.

We have prepared, from the information available, a summarization of the case histories of the fatal accidents. The limited information available has made it necessary to base certain of our conclusions on assumptions. This summary is found on the following pages.

SUMMARY OF FATALITIES  
MONTANA, 1957-1958  
ALL INDUSTRIES

<u>Nature of Injury</u>	<u>History</u>	<u>Contributing Factors</u>
<u>Farming &amp; Ranching</u> <u>Crushing Injuries</u>	Deceased was killed when the tractor he was driving overturned and crushed him. No witnesses. (Foreman, Age 29, Married, 4 Dependents.)	Insufficient Data.
<u>Crushing Injuries</u>	Deceased was pulling a rake behind a tractor and while going up a steep incline the tractor apparently went over backwards and crushed him. (Ranch hand, Age 40, Single, 2 Dependents.)	Operating tractor on too steep an incline.
<u>Spraying &amp; Pest Control</u> <u>(Aerial)</u> Not Given	Deceased was killed in a plane crash while engaged in aerial spraying. (Pilot, Age ?, Married, 1 Dependent.)	Not Given
<u>Metal &amp; Hardrock Mining</u> <u>Coronary Occlusion</u>	Deceased became ill while at work and expired shortly after his arrival at the hospital. (Laborer, Age 51, Married, 1 Dependent.)	Coronary Occlusion.
<u>Crushed Head</u>	Deceased was swamping cars in drift before timbering, when a fall of ground occurred, knocking him between car and mucker. Motorman did not see him and he was struck by train. (Miner, Age 34, Married, 3 Dependents.)	Failure to trim down walls adequately. Failure to sound walls for hazardous conditions.

Nature of Injury

Mining - cont.

Coronary Occlusion

Asphyxiation

Asphyxiation

Asphyxiation

Crushed Chest

Natural Causes

History

Deceased died while at work. No evidence of undue strain or overexertion. (Miner, Age 52, Married, 1 Dependent.)

Deceased and two other men were investigating the possibility of opening air ways to supply air to active mines. Apparently they entered an area where there was bad air and they suffocated before conditions were discovered or before they could get to safety. Safety orders required carrying a candle when in such an area as a safeguard but apparently it was not used. As there were no survivors, definite details could not be ascertained. (Ventilating Engineer, Age 60, Married, 1 Dependent.)

Same as above case. (Ass't. Foreman, Age 49, Married, 3 Dependents.)

Same as above case. (Mine Superintendent, Age 55, Married, 5 Dependents.)

While helping repair rotary drill machine, deceased had climbed into cab and apparently leaned under head frame when it fell approximately six feet and crushed him. (Rotary Drill Operator, Age 40, Married, 3 Dependents.)

Deceased had climbed into a car to get more powder and when alighting he fell approximately ten feet, got up and walked a short distance and fell again. Investigation and autopsy indicated death was due to natural causes and not to any specific accidental injury. (Chute Tapper, Age 35, Single, No Dependents.)

Contributing Factors

Coronary Occlusion.

Insufficient ventilation.  
Failure to take proper precautions or to recognize or realize existing hazard.

Same as above case.

Same as above case.

Safety pins not in place.  
Failure to take proper precautions.  
Failure to follow safety rules.

Natural Causes.

## Nature of Injury

### Mining - cont. Skull Fracture

## History

## Contributing Factors

Deceased was killed by fall of ground while timbering. Investigation indicated that all necessary precautions had been taken and the men were experienced. Fall of ground was believed to have been caused by air slack. (Miner, Age 43, Single, No Dependents.)

Inherent Hazard.

### Crushing Injuries

Deceased was drilling when a slab of ground fell and hit him, killing him instantly. (Miner, Age 55, Married, No Dependents.)

Not given, other than inherent hazard of occupation.

### Internal Head Injuries

Deceased and partner were sent to free chute at 1300' level but had been warned against going farther because the grizzly was out. The phone rang and the partner told deceased to stay where he was while he answered phone. Was absent about three minutes and when he returned he was notified that deceased had fallen down chute. Warning signs had been posted against going in to area until grizzly had been replaced. (Chute Tapper, Age 58, Married, 7 Dependents.)

Failure to obey orders.  
Failure to observe printed warnings.  
Entering unsafe area.

### Concussion

Deceased was helping to blast a large boulder. Investigation revealed that one of the men had seen a rock fall and strike the powder causing the blast to go off prematurely. The wire used in detonating was lying nearby, but had not been connected at either end. Deceased appeared dazed immediately after the blast and was injured to some degree about the head and neck. He died shortly after. (Miner, Age 53, Married, 2 Dependents.)

Falling rock causing premature detonation of powder.

### Crushing Injuries

As deceased was stepping into cage, cage moved and caught him between it and platform of station, killing him instantly. Investigation revealed that there was a mix-up in signals. (Station Tender, Age 46, Married, 4 Dependents.)

Improper signaling methods.  
Lack of coordination of duties.



Nature of Injury

Mining - cont.  
Skull Fracture

While unloading ore car, hopper door stuck. Deceased used a bar to pry open door and as it opened, bar flew up and struck him on the side of the head. Death occurred a few hours later. (Laborer, Age 36, Single, No Dependents.)

Oil & Gas Field  
Contract Services  
Crushing Injuries

Deceased was riding in a truck when it gradually bore to the right until leaving the road where it overturned crushing him. Driver had attempted to bring truck back onto the road, but the truck did not respond to steering. (Helper, Age 51, Married, 1 Dependent.)

Coal Mining  
Crushing Injuries

Deceased and three others were cleaning up after a cave-in when roof fell and crushed them. Investigation disclosed that roof was not properly supported, although it had been sounded and was believed to have been safe. However, because of width of area it should have been secured in some manner regardless of apparent condition. (Track Layer, Age 55, Married, 2 Dependents.)

Crushing Injuries

Same as above case. (Track Layer, Age 45, Married, 2 Dependents.)

Crushing Injuries

Same as above case. (Underground Laborer, Age 48, Married, 2 Dependents.)

Crushing Injuries

Same as above case. (Track Layer, Age 54, Married, 2 Dependents.)

Contributing Factors

Car trip was not in working order.  
Improper procedure in freeing door.

Possible mechanical failure.

Unsafe roof.  
Lack of supports.  
Unsafe procedure.

Same as above.

Same as above.

Same as above.

Nature of Injury

History

Contributing Factors

Building Construction  
Ruptured Aortic Aneurism

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

Deceased was engaged as a laborer on building construction when he became ill and died of a ruptured aortic aneurism. Testimony indicated that the work (manual labor), plus a pre-existing heart condition were the causes of death. (Laborer, Age 53, Married, 2 Dependents.)

Pre-existing heart condition.  
Strain or overexertion.

Highway, Road, & Street  
Construction  
Suffocation

While trying to make damp sand and gravel slide down the sides of the hopper with a hand shovel, deceased apparently slipped and fell into the hopper. The damp material buried him and he suffocated before he could be removed. (Blacktop Operator, Age 39, Married, 5 Dependents.)

Working with wet material.  
Working in open hopper.  
Should not have been working alone.

Crushed Skull

Deceased was lying under his truck repairing an axle when apparently the brakes failed and the truck rolled over him, killing him instantly. There were no witnesses. (Truck Driver, Age 53, Married, 1 Dependent.)

Not Given.  
Insufficient Data.

General Construction,  
Not Building  
Coronary Thrombosis

Deceased collapsed while at work and attempts to revive him failed. Death was attributed to coronary thrombosis. (Laborer, Age 47, Married, 1 Dependent.)

Coronary Thrombosis.

Electrical Contractors  
Drowning

While attempting to take a cable across a river with a motor boat, the current overturned the boat. The wire was cut loose but caught on a rock and pulled the boat under. Deceased attempted to swim ashore, but was unable to do so. The body was not recovered. (Electrician, Age 49, Married, 2 Dependents.)

Failure to estimate strength of current.  
Failure to wear life jacket.  
Improper supervision.

Nature of Injury

History

Contributing Factors

Grain Mill Products  
Heart Disease

Deceased died of an acute heart disease. (Grain Buyer, Age 71, Married, 1 Dependent.)

Heart Disease

Logging  
Crushed Skull

Deceased had apparently attempted to turn around or lost control of the "pettibone" loader which he was operating and the machine went over a 12' embankment and he was caught underneath. No witnesses and no evidence of mechanical failure. (Heavy Equipment Operator, Age 34, Married, 4 Dependents.)

Possible failure to judge distance.

Fractured Head, Neck, and Shoulders

Deceased was engaged in falling trees and had almost completed falling one. He turned for the wedges about four feet away when the tree started to fall, hitting a lodge pole which broke off on the back whip and fell, striking him and causing fatal injuries. (Faller, Age 47, Married, 6 Dependents.)

Failure to observe hazardous conditions.

Skull Fracture

No information available other than the deceased was struck by falling tree. (Skidder, Age 37, Single, No Dependents.)

Insufficient Data.

Crushing Injuries

Deceased was engaged in unloading logs and had tripped the binders before A-Frame operator could tighten lines and slings to secure the load. Binders were released and logs kicked loose, crushing him. (Truck Driver, Age 35, Married, 3 Dependents.)

Tripping binders before load was secure.

Crushed Head

Deceased pulled into landing to unload. Clam was against load to hold logs and wrappers were taken off. He had gone back to loosen gut wrapper and when it was loosened, logs shifted and rolled off. (continued)

Nature of Injury

Logging - cont.  
Crushed Head - cont.

Investigation indicated truck should have been turned around so binders were on high side and operator's side. Although gut wrapper should not have been used, it should have been removed first. The load was too high and the employee should have worn a hard hat. (Truck Driver, Age 33, Married, 1 Dependent.)

Skull Fracture

No one actually saw the accident, but while deceased was helping load his truck, the truck apparently started to move, crushing him against the bank and then rolling over. Apparently brakes had not been set securely or the wheels had not been blocked. (Truck Driver, Age 36, Married, 3 Dependents.)

Sawmills

Skull Fracture

Deceased was cleaning up around camp and had walked up behind cat. Cat skimmer was clearing area and as the cat turned, it picked up a log and swung it around, end over end, striking the deceased. (Laborer, Age 44, Divorced, 3 Dependents.)

Arteriosclerotic  
Heart Disease

Deceased was pulling lumber on a green chain when he collapsed. He was pronounced dead on arrival at the hospital. Investigation indicated pre-existing heart condition, and this plus continuous strain and overexertion were the causes of his death. (Laborer, Age 62, Married, 1 Dependent.)

Fractured Head & Neck

Deceased was feeding a log in the scag saw when the saw picked up the log, kicking it back over to sawyer's side of the machine, and killing him instantly. (Sawyer, Age 28, Married, 3 Dependents.)

History

Contributing Factors

Unsafe load.  
Binder on low side.  
Gut wrapper should not have been used.  
Load too large for safe use of clam.  
Failure to wear hard hat.

Truck not safely secured.  
Leaving truck while in unsafe condition.

Failure to keep clear of moving equipment.  
Failure to wear hard hat.  
Inattention to hazard.

Strain and overexertion  
Pre-existing heart disease.

Possibly feeding log too fast.



Nature of Injury

Petroleum Refining  
Heart Attack

Smelting & Refining  
of Metals  
Internal Injuries

Not Given

Heart Attack

Trucking  
Not Given

Cerebral Hemorrhage

Electric Utilities  
Crushed Chest

History

Deceased complained to fellow workers that he did not feel well and retired to the washroom to rest. He was discovered there dead about one hour later. (Laborer, Age 64, Married, 1 Dependent.)

Deceased was working with a crew cleaning up around a storage bin. Wall of bin collapsed and he was buried under limestone. Possibly did not hear the cave-in beginning because of impaired hearing. (Laborer, Age 46, Single, No Dependents.)

No accident known of. (Laborer, Age 46, Single, No Dependents.)

Investigation did not reveal any accidental cause of death. (Head Dumper, Age 51, Married, 1 Dependent.)

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & UTILITIES

Truck which deceased was driving went off road and burned. No evidence of mechanical failure and no witnesses. (Truck Driver, Age 37, Married, 4 Dependents.)

Death was attributed to cerebral hemorrhage. No definite evidence of excessive strain or overexertion. (Occupation and Age, Not Given, Married, 3 Dependents.)

Deceased was engaged in rerouting power line when an old pole broke and fell on him while he was climbing it. Employees had been warned by foreman of old and possible unsafe condition of line and safety rules stated physical conditions should be checked. (Line Foreman, Age 36, Married, 2 Dependents.)

Contributing Factors

Heart Attack.

Collapse of bin  
Impaired hearing.

Not Given

Heart Attack.

Possible mechanical  
failure.  
Possible fatigue.

Cerebral Hemorrhage.

Old and unsafe condition  
of working area.  
Failure to obey orders.  
Failure to follow safety  
regulations.



Nature of Injury

History

Contributing Factors

Wholesale Sales  
Fractured Skull

While enroute to sales calls, vehicle which deceased was driving hit some ice on the highway and overturned, inflicting a fatal skull fracture. (Salesman, Age 33, Married, 5 Dependents.)

Icy road conditions.  
Possible excessive speed.

Retail Automotive Dealers  
Not Given

Car which deceased was driving ran off highway and overturned, killing him. Information is limited and does not indicate whether the accident was due to mechanical failure, poor road conditions, or excessive speed. (Salesman, Age 46, Married, 1 Dependent.)

Not Given.

Retail Hardware &  
Implement Dealers  
Coronary Occlusion

While attempting to remove a tire from a tractor wheel, the deceased collapsed with a heart attack and died before he could receive medical attention. (Mechanic, Age 53, Single.)

Coronary Occlusion.  
Possible strain or overexertion.

Coronary Occlusion

While engaged in connecting a mower to a tractor, the deceased collapsed and died as a result of a coronary occlusion. (Shop Foreman, Age 60, Married, 1 Dependent.)

Coronary Occlusion.  
Possible strain or overexertion.

Eating & Drinking Places  
Coronary Thrombosis

Deceased first complained of pain in the late afternoon and expired early the following morning. (Night Manager, Age 40, Married, 6 Dependents.)

Coronary Thrombosis.

Nature of Injury

History

Contributing Factors

Laundries, Cleaning,  
& Dyeing  
Not Given

Deceased was employed as a deliveryman and was killed instantly in a collision involving his truck and a train. Information is limited. (Deliveryman, Age 27, Married, 3 Dependents.)

Not Given.

Not Given

Truck which deceased was driving collided with a train. He was killed instantly. (Deliveryman, Age 50, Married, 1 Dependent.)

Insufficient Data.

State

Correctional Institutions

Coronary Thrombosis

Deceased was counting pigs when he was stricken with a heart attack and died almost immediately. Death was attributed to heart disease and overexertion. (Ranch Superintendent, Age 63, Married, 1 Dependent.)

Coronary Thrombosis.  
Overexertion.

Fish & Game  
Not Given

The airplane which the deceased was piloting struck a power line and crashed, killing him instantly. No witnesses. (Game Warden, Age 38, Married, 3 Dependents.)

Insufficient Data.

Highways

Crushing Injuries

Deceased was operating road roller and apparently turned too quickly to the edge of the road to avoid meeting a car close to a bridge where he was working. It is assumed that the operator went too close to the shoulder of the road and lost control. The roller went over the bank, overturned, and crushed him. (Roller Operator, Age 54, Married, 2 Dependents.)

Possibly turned too fast.  
Poor judgment in determining distance to bank.

Nature of Injury

Highways - cont.

Shock and Loss of Blood

Deceased was cleaning and checking equipment at the end of a shift and for some unknown reason had left a cover over an auger opened. He apparently slipped and caught his leg in the auger. He died as the result of amputation of the leg and the resulting loss of blood and shock. (Pug Mill Operator, Age 30, Married, 4 Dependents.)

Natural Causes

Natural Causes. (Laborer, Age 51, Married, 1 Dependent.)

Local

Police Protection

Multiple gun shot wounds

Deceased was shot by a hitchhiker whom he had stopped to question about a car which had been stolen in a nearby town. (Under Sheriff, Age 67, Married, 1 Dependent.)

Education

Coronary Occlusion

While deceased was driving a school bus, he went off the road into a ditch and died of a heart attack. Death was attributed to a coronary occlusion. (Bus Driver, Age 63, Married, 1 Dependent.)

Park & Recreation

Crushing Injuries

Deceased was hauling caterpillar on lowboy truck. Due to icy road conditions, he became stalled and was going to back cat down from trailer to get up hill. Cat slipped from truck sideways and rolled upside down pinning him underneath. (Cat operator, Age ?, Married, 8 Dependents.)

Roads & Streets

Coronary Occlusion

Death was due to a coronary occlusion. As of yet there is no evidence of undue strain or overexertion. (City Official Age 53, Married, 3 Dependents.)

Contributing Factors

Failure to use caution around moving equipment. Removing safety cover while equipment was still in operation.

Natural Causes.

Did not suspect assailant to be dangerous. Possible failure to take proper precautions against possible hazard.

Coronary Occlusion.

Icy road conditions. Possible improper loading. Possible improper unloading.

Coronary Occlusion.

Nature of Injury

Other Local Government

Heart Attack

History

Only information given was that the deceased died of a heart attack. (Attorney, Age 61, Married, 1 Dependent.)

Contributing Factors

Heart Attack.

## MISCELLANEOUS FACTORS (See Tables XVII, XVIII, and XIX)

A general summarization has been made, based on the time of the accident, marital status, and age of the injured worker, and the county in which the accident occurred. To review these factors, briefly, we find that the majority of injuries occur between the hours of 10 a.m. and 11 a.m., and between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. Reviewing previous Montana reports and the reports of other States, we find the time of the accident as reported above, to be the same in most industries in most States. Table XVII is a study of the time factor in industrial accidents.

During the past year, it has been found that 91.7% of all industrially injured workmen in Montana were males; 8.3% were females. Of the total number of workmen injured, 68.9% were married males; 18.6% single males; 4.7% were married females; and 3.1% were single females.

Age as a factor in industrial accidents was studied by grouping injured workmen into 5 year age groups. The age group from 25 to 29 showed the greatest number of accidents. No remarkable difference in the number of accidents reported for the other age groups is noted.

Table XVIII is a study of age factor in industrial accidents.

Table XIX shows the number of industrial accidents occurring in each county by major industry division. Any significant change in the number of accidents reported by geographic location could be the result of a corresponding shift of industrial operations.

We have noted that a decline in the working force of many industries is believed to be, in part, responsible for the decrease in the overall accident picture. We have also called attention to the increasing emphasis that has been placed on industrial safety and accident prevention, and while it is difficult to determine the exact effect of such a program, it is sincerely hoped that it has been responsible for the reduction of accidents reported in Montana in the last fiscal year.

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TABLE XI

TIME-LOSS & NO TIME-LOSS INJURIES  
BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS  
JULY, 1957 - JUNE, 1958

INDUSTRY	TOTAL	LOST TIME INJURIES	NO LOST TIME INJURIES	UNDETER- MINED
<b>AGRICULTURE &amp; FORESTRY</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>76</b>
AGRICULTURE	915	381	458	76
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	23	12	11	-
FORESTRY	12	5	7	-
<b>MINERAL EXTRACTION</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>110</b>
METAL MINING	614	378	167	69
COAL MINING	37	18	17	2
CRUDE PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	126	29	90	7
OIL & GAS-FIELD CONTRACT SERVICES	529	162	337	30
ROCK, SAND, GRAVEL QUARRYING	19	7	11	1
OTHER NON-METALLIC MINING & QUARRYING	15	6	9	-
OTHER NON-METALLIC HARD-ROCK MINING	137	15	121	1
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3,861</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>2,544</b>	<b>214</b>
GENERAL CONTRACTORS, BUILDING	1,361	428	850	83
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	1,338	335	918	65
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	1,162	320	776	66
STRUCTURAL-STEEL ERECTION	158	32	121	5
PLUMBING, HEATING, & AIR CONDITIONING	319	85	215	19
PAINTING & PAPER HANGING (SMALL DWELLINGS OR BUILDING INTERIORS)	50	14	30	6
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS	148	39	97	12
MASONRY, STONEMWORK, PLASTERING, ETC.	167	53	106	8
LINE CONSTRUCTION (ELECTRICAL OR T. & T.)	51	19	29	3
ROOFING & SHEET METAL	98	31	64	3
DAM CONSTRUCTION	79	20	55	4
OTHER SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	83	23	55	5
HEAVY PAINTING	9	4	4	1
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>4,222</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>314</b>
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,107	263	774	65
MEAT PRODUCTS	258	60	179	19
DAIRY PRODUCTS	178	42	125	11
FRUIT & VEGETABLE CANNING & PRESERVING	41	14	26	1
GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS	119	41	66	12
SUGAR	229	39	183	7
CONFECTIONERY	3	-	3	-
BEVERAGES	138	40	90	8
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS	10	2	8	-
BAKERY PRODUCTS	131	30	94	7
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1	-	1	-
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	2,074	840	1,094	140
LOGGING	701	356	289	56
SAWMILLS	1,100	395	625	80
PLANING MILLS	45	16	27	2
PLYWOOD & VENEER PLANTS	23	10	13	-
SASH & DOOR (INCL. MILL-WORK)	129	37	92	-
OTHER WOOD PRODUCTS	76	26	48	2
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	13	2	11	-
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	29	4	25	-
PRINTING, PUBLISHING & ALLIED INDUSTRIES	71	9	56	6
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	85	7	71	7
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	234	44	184	6
RUBBER PRODUCTS	1	-	1	-
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	3	1	2	-
STONE, CLAY, & GLASS PRODUCTS	155	42	91	22
METAL SMELTING, REFINING & ROLLING	262	189	25	48
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY)	100	24	64	12
MACHINERY & MACHINE PARTS (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	27	4	16	7
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	3	-	3	-

TABLE XI - CONT.

TIME-LOSS AND NO TIME-LOSS INJURIES  
BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS  
JULY, 1957 - JUNE, 1958

INDUSTRY	TOTAL	LOST TIME INJURIES	NO LOST TIME INJURIES	UNDETER- MINED
<u>MANUFACTURING - CONT.</u>				
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	35	6	28	1
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	7	3	4	-
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	15	5	10	-
<u>TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, &amp; UTILITIES</u>	<u>1,189</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>744</u>	<u>70</u>
RAILROADS	22	6	16	-
RAILROADS & ALLIED INDUSTRIES	3	1	2	-
RAILWAY EXPRESS SERVICE	19	5	14	-
LOCAL RAILWAYS & BUS LINES	13	3	10	-
PUBLICLY OPERATED	1	1	-	-
PRIVATELY OWNED	12	2	10	-
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	648	223	361	44
TRUCKING (EXCEPT LOG OR LUMBER HAULING)	364	137	209	18
TRUCKING & STORAGE	161	54	92	15
COLD STORAGE LOCKERS	17	3	13	1
WAREHOUSING	15	4	8	3
GRAIN ELEVATORS (NOT MILLING EMPLOYEES)	91	25	59	7
OTHER TRANSPORTATION (EXCEPT WATER)	79	27	46	6
BUS LINES OTHER THAN CITY & SUBURBAN	25	8	17	-
AIR-TRANSPORTATION (COMMON CARRIER)	20	9	6	5
TAXI-CABS	20	7	12	1
PIPE-LINE TRANSPORTATION (EXCEPT NATURAL GAS)	11	2	9	-
PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION, N.O.C.	3	1	2	-
SERVICES ALLIED TO TRANSPORTATION	13	5	7	1
AIR TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	12	5	7	-
OTHER TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	1	-	-	1
TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH	67	17	65	5
ELECTRIC & GAS UTILITIES	203	40	156	7
PUBLICLY OPERATED	113	23	86	4
PRIVATELY OWNED	90	17	70	3
WATER, HEAT & SANITARY SERVICES (INCL. PUBLICLY & PRIVATELY OWNED & OPERATED)	124	44	73	7
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS	35	10	23	2
IRRIGATION SYSTEMS	45	15	29	1
SANITARY SYSTEMS	42	19	20	3
OTHER	2	-	1	1
<u>TRADE</u>	<u>4,056</u>	<u>1,034</u>	<u>2,688</u>	<u>334</u>
WHOLESALE	541	153	351	37
SCRAP METAL SALVAGE & JUNK YARDS	37	8	29	-
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, & ALLIED PRODUCTS	8	5	3	-
PRODUCE & FOOD	118	36	76	6
ELECTRICAL GOODS & APPLIANCES	13	1	12	-
MACHINERY, PROFESSIONAL & SERVICE EQUIPMENT, HARDWARE, PLUMBING & HEATING	59	9	41	9
WHOLESALE TRADE, N.O.C.	48	17	29	2
PETROLEUM BULK TANK STATIONS	101	31	67	3
PACKERS & SHIPPERS OF FRESH FRUITS & VEGETABLES	8	2	5	1
PARTS (AUTOMOTIVE, MACHINERY, ELECTRICAL, ETC.)	62	16	40	6
SALES BRANCHES, AGENTS, & BROKERS	21	8	11	2
LIVESTOCK AUCTION COMPANIES, INCL. YARDS & FEEDING)	66	20	38	8
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE COMBINED	327	69	231	27
LUMBER & BUILDING MATERIALS DEALERS INCL. PAINT & GLASS, & READY-MIX CONCRETE	296	56	213	27
DAIRIES (WHOLESALE & RETAIL COMBINED)	23	9	14	-

TABLE XI - CONT.  
TIME-LOSS AND NO TIME-LOSS INJURIES  
BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS  
JULY, 1957 - JUNE, 1958

INDUSTRY	TOTAL	LOST TIME INJURIES	NO LOST TIME INJURIES	UNDETERMINED
<u>TRADE - CONT.</u>				
OTHER WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE COMBINED	8	4	4	-
RETAIL	3,188	812	2,106	270
RETAIL GENERAL MERCHANDISE	281	69	180	32
DRUG STORES	14	3	9	2
RETAIL FOOD & LIQUOR STORES	513	120	348	45
DAIRY PRODUCT STORES & MILK DEALERS	6	-	5	1
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	746	174	507	65
ACCESSORY, TIRE & BATTERY DEALERS	109	21	79	9
RETAIL CLOTHING, INCL. SHOES	18	7	10	1
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	65	14	44	7
FURNITURE STORES, INCL. CARPETING & TILE LAYING	65	16	41	8
HARDWARE & IMPLEMENT DEALERS	294	71	197	26
APPLIANCE & RADIO-TV STORES	58	19	36	3
FUEL & ICE DEALERS	6	-	5	1
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	451	159	248	44
RETAIL FILLING STATIONS	285	81	193	11
MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT DEALERS, INCL. SERVICE & REPAIR	209	39	159	11
RETAIL FEED & GRAIN	68	19	45	4
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, &amp; REAL ESTATE</u>	68	14	42	12
BANKS, SECURITY DEALERS, FINANCE AGENCIES	35	9	23	3
INSURANCE CARRIERS, AGENTS & BROKERS	13	2	7	4
REAL ESTATE OR HOUSING UNITS	20	3	12	5
<u>SERVICE</u>	1,511	402	966	143
HOTELS & LODGING PLACES	304	80	202	22
PERSONAL SERVICES	135	40	88	7
LAUNDRIES, LAUNDRY SERVICES, CLEANING & DYEING PLANTS	110	30	74	6
FUNERAL PARLORS	5	1	4	-
OTHER PERSONAL SERVICES	20	9	10	1
BUSINESS SERVICES	40	13	24	3
REPAIR SERVICES	471	102	326	43
AUTOMOBILE REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	316	73	217	26
MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES	12	1	11	-
BLACKSMITHING & WELDING SHOPS	34	4	25	5
MACHINE SHOPS	109	24	73	12
MOTION PICTURES	20	8	11	1
AMUSEMENTS & RECREATION SERVICES	97	39	48	10
MEDICAL & OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	320	79	197	44
HOSPITALS	291	70	178	43
MEDICAL LABORATORIES, CLINICS, MEDICAL OR DENTAL	11	3	8	-
OTHER MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	18	6	11	1
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES - PRIVATE	42	14	24	4
OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	34	11	21	2
ARCHITECTS, CONSULTING ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS	12	2	10	-
RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS	18	8	8	2
NON-PROFIT MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	48	16	25	7
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	1,523	379	979	165
STATE	632	136	437	59
HIGHWAY PATROL	20	6	14	-
CORRECTIONS, DEPT. OF (INCL. STATE PRISON, CORRECTIVE INSTITUTIONS, YOUTH AUTHORITY, ETC.)	21	3	16	2
EDUCATION, DEPT. OF (INCL. UNIVERSITY, STATE COLLEGES, SPECIAL SCHOOLS)	191	38	129	24
STATE HOSPITALS, BOARD OF HEALTH	81	13	57	11

TABLE XI - CONT.

TIME-LOSS AND NO TIME-LOSS INJURIES  
BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS  
JUNE, 1957 - JULY, 1958

INDUSTRY	TOTAL	LOST TIME INJURIES	NO LOST TIME INJURIES	UNDETER- MINED
<u>GOVERNMENT - CONT.</u>				
FISH & GAME DEPT.	35	10	23	2
NATURAL RESOURCES, FORESTRY, WATER CONSERVATION BOARD	20	6	12	2
PUBLIC WORKS, DEPT. OF (INCL. HIGHWAYS, PARKS; SHOP & CENTRAL DEPT.)	215	42	158	15
OTHER STATE AGENCIES	49	18	28	3
LOCAL (EXCEPT PUBLIC UTILITIES)	891	243	542	106
POLICE PROTECTION	81	15	62	4
FIRE PROTECTION	47	8	36	3
EDUCATION	236	72	125	39
PARKS & RECREATION	14	5	7	2
ROAD, STREET, PUBLIC WORKS, INCL. SHOPS	367	102	225	40
HOSPITALS	8	5	3	-
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	138	36	84	18
<u>INDUSTRY NOT REPORTED</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	18,862	5,759	11,663	1,440

FATALITIES REPORTED BY INDUSTRY  
July 1957-1958

Table XII

<u>Agriculture &amp; Agricultural Services</u>	<u>3</u>
Ranching	2
Spraying & Pest Control	1
<u>Mineral Extraction</u>	<u>19</u>
Metal and hardrock mining	14
Coal mining	4
Crude petroleum and natural gas production (incl. oil & gas field contract services)	1
<u>Contract Construction</u>	<u>5</u>
Building construction	1
Highway construction	2
General construction, not building	1
Electrical contractors	1
<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>14</u>
Grain mill products	1
Wood products	
Logging	6
Sawmills	3
Petroleum products	1
Smelting & refining of metals	3
<u>Transportation, Communications, &amp; Utilities</u>	<u>3</u>
Trucking	2
Electric utilities	1
<u>Trade</u>	<u>5</u>
Wholesale (sales)	1
Retail automobile dealers	1
Hardware & implement dealers	2
Eating & drinking places	1
<u>Service</u>	<u>2</u>
Laundries, cleaning & dyeing	2
<u>Government</u>	<u>10</u>
State	
Institutional farms	1
Fish & Game	1
Highways	3
Local	
Police protection	1
Education	1
Park & recreation	1
Roads & Streets	1
Other	1
TOTAL	<u>61</u>



TABLE X-111

ACCIDENT TYPE  
BY  
MAJOR INDUSTRY

JULY 1957 - JUNE 1958

## ACCIDENT TYPE

ACCIDENT TYPE	PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, & UTILITIES	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	NOT GIVEN
STRUCK BY OR STRIKING AGAINST	43.1	8,134	369	673	1,714	1,857	431	1,814	25	647	604	-
CAUGHT IN, ON OR BETWEEN	6.9	1,286	69	195	201	361	73	233	1	85	68	-
FALLS AND/OR SLIPS	20.3	3,819	248	224	754	794	278	822	26	283	388	2
INVOLVING MOVING MOTOR VEHICLES	2.6	496	57	64	93	69	66	58	4	16	69	-
STRAIN OR OVEREXERTION	13.1	2,475	105	130	411	548	180	664	8	217	211	1
CONTACT WITH TEMPERATURE EXTREMES	3.0	562	11	32	136	124	22	122	2	81	32	-
INHALATION, ASSORPTION, SWALLOWING	2.1	387	17	29	83	92	19	80	-	32	35	-
CONTACT WITH ELECTRICAL CURRENT	.2	43	2	4	7	8	9	9	1	2	1	-
EXPLOSION, FLASH-BACK, ETC.	.4	80	3	12	18	11	5	18	1	6	6	-
FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	6.7	1,272	49	88	392	298	74	194	-	118	59	-
HEART ATTACK, DISEASE, OR STRAIN	.2	39	1	3	1	9	2	7	-	3	13	-
OTHER AND NOT STATED	1.4	270	20	23	51	51	30	35	-	21	37	2
TOTAL:	100.0	18,863	951	1,477	3,861	4,222	1,189	4,056	68	1,511	1,523	5

TABLE XIV AGENCY		PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, & UTILITIES	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	NOT GIVEN
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY													
JULY 1957 - JUNE 1958													
AGENCY													
MACHINES		6.9	1,299	87	60	225	416	23	268	3	140	77	-
ELEVATORS		.3	56	2	18	5	5	4	11	-	7	4	-
LIFTING APPARATUS		1.7	313	1	147	62	57	13	26	-	7	-	-
CONVEYORS		.5	91	4	4	6	58	6	11	-	-	2	-
VEHICLES		8.2	1,544	114	126	239	247	176	378	4	72	188	-
HAND TOOLS		13.2	2,491	114	170	658	487	134	574	6	167	189	1
CHEMICALS, HOT OR INJURIOUS SUBSTANCES		3.7	694	18	47	134	172	29	159	3	76	56	-
WORKING SURFACES		15.1	2,851	111	156	594	568	204	657	22	231	303	2
LADDERS		1.3	251	8	15	71	40	14	47	4	21	31	-
CONTAINERS		5.3	999	33	30	70	249	102	372	1	78	64	-
TREES, LOGS, LUMBER		6.6	1,244	29	64	264	728	39	55	1	15	49	-
BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS		.4	67	-	8	11	14	7	8	-	13	6	-
PUMPS, PRIME MOVERS		.2	45	6	5	7	6	1	13	-	1	6	-
MECHANICAL POWER TRANSMISSION APPARATUS		.2	32	3	5	6	7	4	5	-	-	2	-
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS		.4	79	2	4	16	19	15	10	-	6	7	-
FLYING PARTICLES, UNASSIGNED		6.8	1,289	50	90	397	303	73	200	-	119	57	-
ANIMALS		1.7	323	177	1	11	21	23	39	-	17	34	-
MOTION OR PRESSURE		2.4	448	13	16	79	109	32	106	3	44	45	-
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS		.1	24	4	7	4	1	2	3	-	2	1	-
MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES		22.9	4,332	156	459	925	623	243	1,050	20	473	383	-
UNCLASSIFIED, INSUFFICIENT DATA		2.0	391	19	45	77	92	44	64	1	22	25	2
TOTAL:		100.0	18,863	951	1,477	3,861	4,222	1,189	4,056	68	1,511	1,523	5

TABLE XV

AGENCY  
BY  
ACCIDENT TYPE

ALL INDUSTRIES

JULY 1957 - JUNE 1958

AGENCY

PER CENT

TOTAL

STRUCK BY  
OR  
STRIKING AGAINSTCAUGHT IN,  
ON, OR  
BETWEEN

SLIPS AND FALLS

ACCIDENTS  
INVOLVING MOVING  
MOTOR VEHICLESSTRAIN OR  
OVEREXERTIONCONTACT WITH  
TEMPERATURE  
EXTREMESINHALATION,  
ASPIRATION,  
AND SWALLOWINGCONTACT WITH  
ELECTRIC CURRENTEXPLOSION,  
FLASH-BACK, ETC.FOREIGN BODY  
IN EYEOTHER, NOT STATED,  
OR UNCLASSIFIED

MACHINES

ELEVATORS

HOISTING APPARATUS

CONVEYORS

VEHICLES

HAND TOOLS

CHEMICALS, HOT OR INJURIOUS SUBST.

WORKING SURFACES

LADDERS

CONTAINERS

TREES, LOGS, LUMBER

BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS

PUMPS, PRIME MOVERS

MECH. POWER TRANSMISSION APPARATUS

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS

FLYING PARTICLES, UNASSIGGED

ANIMALS

MOTION OR PRESSURE

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES

UNCLASSIFIED, INSUFFICIENT DATA

TOTAL:

6.9	1,299	868	313	24	3	66	20	-	-	1	1	3
.3	52	10	29	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
1.7	317	181	97	25	-	12	-	1	1	-	-	1
.5	91	38	44	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.2	1,544	433	191	292	489	101	25	1	2	2	-	8
13.2	2,491	2,136	44	31	-	115	155	2	1	4	-	3
3.7	694	26	-	3	-	1	280	358	-	22	4	-
15.1	2,851	88	5	2,733	-	20	-	-	1	-	-	4
1.3	251	26	4	211	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1
5.3	999	352	49	26	-	557	4	2	1	7	-	1
6.6	1,244	861	80	74	1	223	-	3	-	-	-	2
.4	67	25	8	-	-	8	16	-	-	9	-	1
.2	45	22	18	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
.2	32	9	18	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
.4	79	16	6	1	-	6	14	-	34	2	-	-
6.8	1,238	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1,260	2
1.7	324	122	13	90	-	11	-	1	-	-	3	84
2.4	447	6	-	111	1	313	-	-	1	-	-	15
.1	24	2	-	-	-	-	10	3	2	3	-	4
23.1	4,350	2,780	351	138	1	949	36	10	-	24	3	58
1.9	374	108	16	45	1	72	502	6	-	6	1	118
100.0	18,963	8,134	1,286	3,819	496	2,475	387	43	43	80	1,272	309

TABLE XVI

NATURE OF INJURY  
BY  
BODY LOCATION

NATURE OF INJURY	PER CENT	TOTAL	EYES	HEAD, NECK, AND FACE	BACK AND SPINE	TRUNK	ARMS	HANDS AND WRIST	FINGERS	LEGS	FEET AND ANKLES	TOES	BODY, M.O.C. OR NOT STATED <sup>1</sup>
AMPUTATION, LOSS OF, LOSS OF USE OF	.6	111	2	36	-	-	2	1	60	7	-	2	1
BURNS AND SCALDS	4.7	878	278	97	7	21	130	160	48	51	37	1	48
CUTS, LACERATIONS, PUNCTURES, ETC.	23.7	4,465	124	700	10	44	274	832	1,735	418	275	28	25
STRAINS, SPRAINS, DISLOCATIONS	27.8	5,235	-	125	3,144	243	460	200	107	380	551	10	15
CRUSHING INJURIES	3.1	586	-	4	1	7	8	49	393	12	37	55	20
FRACTURES	7.9	1,503	-	116	43	306	101	132	309	124	193	167	12
HERNIA	1.6	298	-	-	5	290	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
INDUSTRIAL DISEASE	.9	167	8	21	1	19	15	39	12	10	7	-	35
BRUISES AND CONTUSION	10.1	3,026	31	218	191	364	394	333	317	590	360	120	108
HEAD DISEASE, STRAIN, CEREBRAL H EMO R R A G E, STROKE, ETC.	.2	42	-	2	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	10.4	1,971	1,971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER OR NOT STATED	3.1	581	17	104	67	91	27	26	27	34	26	6	156
TOTAL:	100.1	18,963	2,431	1,423	3,469	1,425	1,411	1,773	3,008	1,627	1,486	389	421
PER CENT:		100.1	12.9	7.5	18.4	7.6	7.5	9.4	15.9	8.6	7.9	2.1	2.3

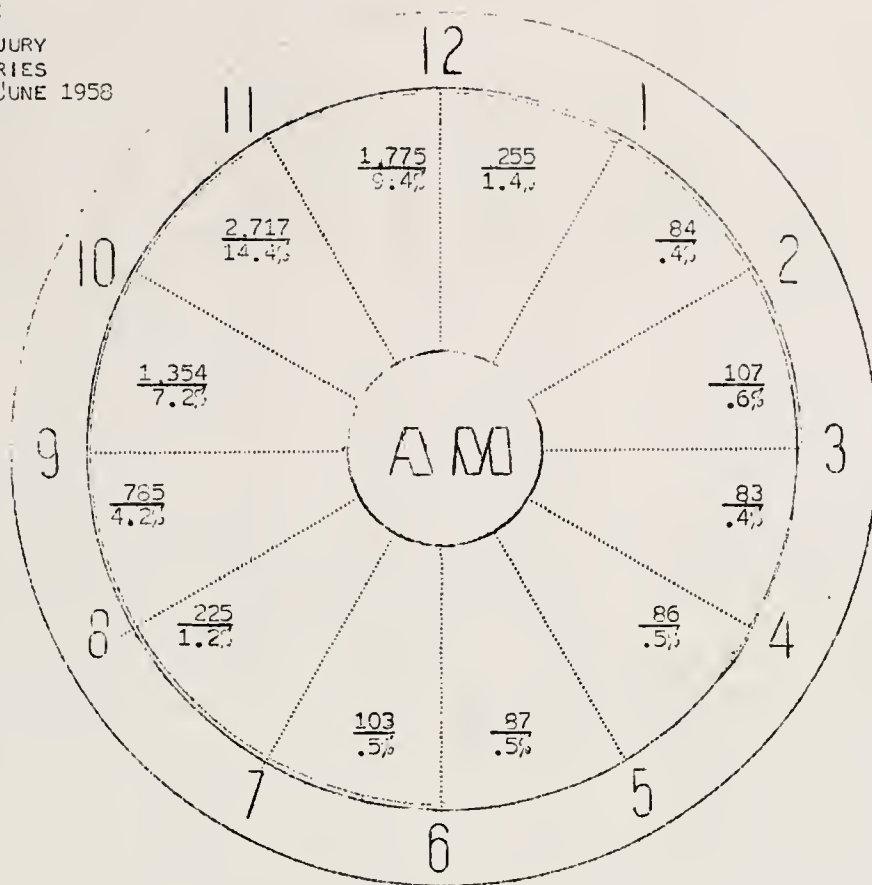
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS  
BY  
AGE GROUP - Table XVII  
JULY 1957 - JUNE 1958

AGE GROUP	MALE				FEMALE			Total Both Sexes	Per Cent Of Grand Total
	Total	Single	Married	Status Unknown	Total	Single	Married	Status Unknown	
Under 14	10	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	.1
14-15	51	48	1	2	10	10	0	1	.3
16-17	289	269	10	10	45	45	4	1	1.8
18-19	552	464	64	24	57	57	11	2	3.3
20-24	1,949	796	1,076	77	46	46	62	7	10.9
25-29	2,328	386	1,850	92	29	29	69	10	12.9
30-34	2,228	220	1,937	71	23	23	79	3	12.4
35-39	2,089	188	1,814	87	40	40	116	6	11.9
40-44	1,965	191	1,712	62	35	35	153	12	11.5
45-49	1,674	206	1,404	64	51	51	127	9	9.9
50-54	1,200	180	976	44	64	64	97	6	7.2
55-59	798	131	633	34	57	57	51	8	4.8
60-64	538	102	409	27	45	45	25	6	3.3
65-69	224	48	163	13	23	23	15	1	2.4
70-74	83	27	52	4	8	8	3	2	.5
75 and over	31	13	14	4	3	3	0	0	.2
Age Not Reported	1,281	233	880	168	41	41	81	29	7.6
Total	17,290	3,511	12,995	784	577	577	893	103	100.0
Per Cent of Total	91.7	18.6	68.9	4.2	8.3	3.1	4.7	.5	

NOTE: Persons widowed and divorced are classified as single.  
Persons separated but not divorced are classified as married.



TABLE XVIII  
TIME OF INJURY  
ALL INDUSTRIES  
JULY 1957-JUNE 1958



IN 3,112 CASES (16.5%), THE TIME OF THE INJURY WAS UNKNOWN OR NOT STATED

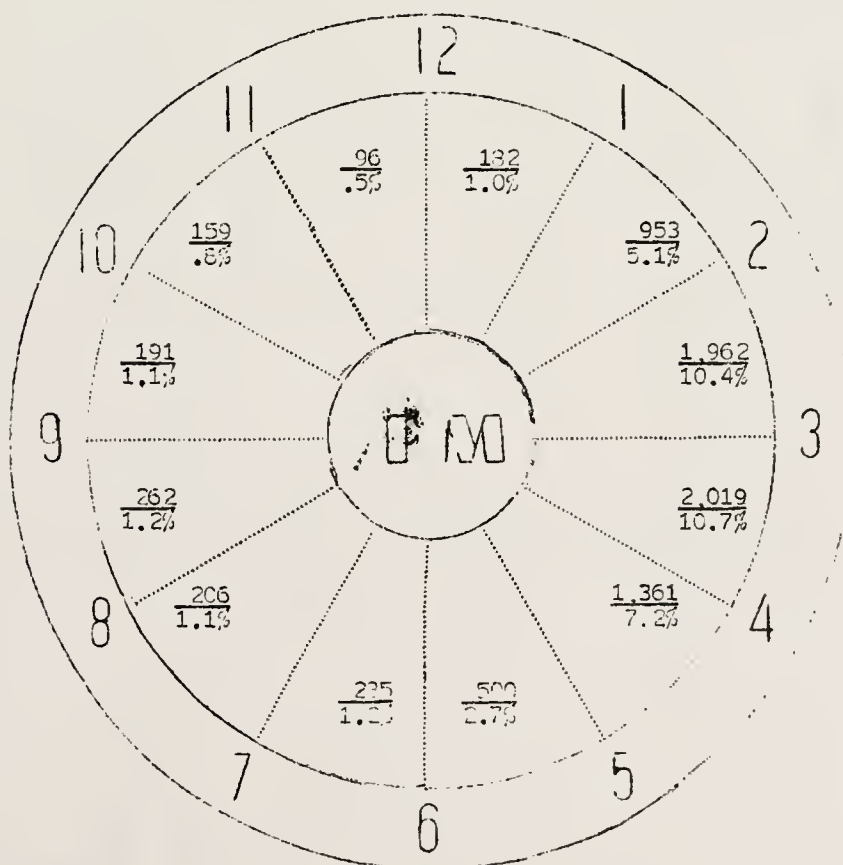


TABLE XIX...

## INDUSTRY DIVISION

GEOGRAPHIC  
LOCATION BY COUNTY  
AND MAJOR INDUSTRY

JULY 1957 - JUNE 1958

COUNTY	PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES <sup>1</sup>	TRADE	FINANCE, INSUR- ANCE & REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	INDUSTRY NOT GIVEN
BEAVERHEAD	1.5	278	56	40	51	17	10	58	-	10	36	-
BIG HORN	1.0	181	29	5	33	26	13	38	-	12	25	-
BLAINE	1.1	199	51	15	25	20	16	45	-	10	17	-
BROADWATER	.5	100	26	7	6	30	2	18	-	3	8	-
CARBON	.8	149	7	17	14	25	16	40	1	13	16	-
CARTER	.1	15	2	-	3	1	1	4	-	2	2	-
CASCADE	10.4	1,957	73	10	604	232	156	555	13	217	97	-
CHOUTEAU	.9	172	61	1	33	6	12	29	-	14	16	-
CUSTER	2.1	394	11	17	74	25	29	124	1	64	49	-
DANIELS	.3	57	8	7	9	4	5	17	-	1	6	-
DAWSON	1.5	273	1	53	71	18	32	60	1	29	13	-
DEER LODGE	2.4	458	11	4	72	229	15	43	1	14	69	-
FALLON	.8	150	1	78	23	3	19	9	1	5	11	-
FERGUS	1.6	308	27	10	64	35	22	93	2	11	44	-
FLATHEAD	5.6	1,050	30	3	124	439	63	240	5	69	77	-
GALLATIN	4.0	750	58	7	122	139	34	148	3	60	129	-
GARFIELD	.2	32	1	15	5	1	3	2	-	-	5	-
GLACIER	2.1	397	9	59	73	31	32	53	1	127	12	-
GOLDEN VALLEY	.1	14	4	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	-
GRANITE	.9	161	9	100	5	21	2	11	-	6	7	-
HILL	2.1	398	8	6	95	31	24	148	1	37	48	-
JEFFERSON	.4	83	13	8	6	4	3	3	-	6	40	-
JUDITH BASIN	.3	58	30	3	8	2	3	6	-	-	6	-
LAKE	1.3	236	15	-	44	78	9	40	-	25	25	-
LEWIS & CLARK	5.8	1,091	44	5	321	140	55	242	22	103	158	1
LIBERTY	.3	54	6	8	4	2	4	21	-	2	6	1
LINCOLN	2.1	402	1	25	25	266	15	27	-	21	22	-
MADISON	.4	77	19	8	4	-	5	16	-	6	18	-
McCONE	.2	34	-	9	11	-	7	2	-	-	5	-
MEAGHER	1.3	240	66	2	10	141	4	9	-	1	7	-
MINERAL	.7	132	1	-	8	100	5	4	-	3	11	-
MISSOULA	8.3	1,569	20	21	295	662	50	307	4	118	92	-

TABLE XIX - CONT.			INDUSTRY DIVISION											
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION BY COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY			PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES <sup>1</sup>	TRADE	FINANCE, INSUR- ANCE & REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	INDUSTRY NOT GIVEN
JULY 1957-JUNE 1958														
COUNTY														
MUSSELSHELL	.4	79	2	51	5	3	3	9	-	1	5	-		
PARK	1.7	322	28	2	47	96	16	78	-	32	22	1		
PETROLEUM	.1	13	9	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
PHILLIPS	.4	86	6	7	10	4	10	27	-	8	14	-		
PONDERA	.6	122	4	14	23	13	12	46	-	5	5	-		
POWDER RIVER	.2	34	7	7	10	1	2	1	-	-	6	-		
POWELL	1.6	295	27	122	33	50	6	25	-	13	19	-		
PRAIRIE	.2	47	1	2	16	2	5	15	-	-	6	-		
RAVALLI	1.0	183	6	5	19	84	13	29	-	10	15	-		
RICHLAND	2.4	444	1	-	238	84	16	70	-	21	14	-		
ROOSEVELT	.6	117	2	21	20	5	12	28	-	3	26	-		
ROSEBUD	.7	136	20	32	221	18	8	14	-	10	13	-		
SANDERS	2.2	414	-	3	21	145	7	18	-	5	15	-		
SHERIDAN	.7	132	7	58	19	5	9	21	-	4	8	1		
SILVER BOW	6.3	1,181	8	358	180	159	68	243	1	94	70	-		
STILLWATER	.8	153	17	52	15	32	7	22	-	3	5	-		
SWEET GRASS	.2	44	11	4	3	4	6	5	-	5	6	-		
TETON	.9	165	24	17	14	9	27	51	-	8	15	-		
TOOLE	1.1	213	5	29	31	49	22	45	1	12	19	-		
TREASURE	.1	22	1	6	4	2	2	3	-	3	1	-		
VALLEY	2.1	390	20	3	224	6	13	89	-	17	18	-		
WHEATLAND	.3	59	9	2	8	4	5	17	-	7	7	-		
WIBAUX	.4	72	-	46	3	11	5	3	-	2	2	-		
YELLOWSTONE	13.4	2,534	31	71	431	634	207	757	10	250	132	1		
OUT OF STATE	.6	113	3	15	19	16	37	14	-	9	-	-		
NOT GIVEN	.1	19	2	1	3	7	3	3	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL	100.0	18,862	951	1,477	3,861	4,222	1,189	4,056	68	1,511	1,503	5		

1 - INCLUDES UTILITIES THAT ARE PUBLICLY OPERATED

## DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY

43rd Fiscal Year  
(July 1957 - June 1958)

The primary function of the Department of Safety is the reduction of accidents through an action program of regular safety inspections of inherently hazardous occupations and plant operations and inspections of steam boilers and engines. Records of all inspections are posted and filed and certificates issued.

An active and productive safety program is the goal of every member of the Safety Department. A continuing effort is made to promote safety by pointing out hazardous conditions, the value of accident prevention and possible corrective action. Progress in the reduction of the loss of productivity due to injuries or fatalities occurring on-the-job in Montana, is being achieved. The evaluation in total costs is impossible to determine. The development of safe attitudes on-the-job is reflected in fewer off-the-job accidents, as well.

Accurate frequency figures for the Agricultural Industry are unavailable for statistical purposes as this group is exempt from provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. With the figures that are available, it is apparent that the frequency and severity of work injuries on farms and ranches in relation to other types of industry, is very high. The inclusion of Agricultural Industry in the Act would make it possible to concentrate considerably more activity in accident prevention in this field.

### PROCEDURE

A revised system of operation and several procedural changes have been made in order to utilize the useful information obtained from the IBM machines, the Statistical Department, Claims Department, and other Departments of the Industrial Accident Board.

1. The repeal by the 35th Legislative Assembly of sections of the Workman's Compensation Act dealing with collection of inspection fees effective July 1, 1957, made possible a revised system of safety inspections.
2. A complete listing of all accidents reported by Plans I, II, and III, is given the Department of Safety each month to keep them informed of all accidents reported during the preceding month.
3. The accident listing is decoded and the accident register sheets are copied and given to the inspectors.
4. New inspection report sheets for general safety inspections, logging and sawmill and mine inspections, have been put in use.
5. All of the inspectors now make out weekly reports with a listing of their activities of the preceding week.



6. The inspectors, rather than inspect by geographical location, are now divided into categories of hazardous industries regardless of location.
7. Procedural changes have made necessary a review of methods of compiling accident data.

A new spirit of cooperation between the field personnel and management has been quite evident since the repeal of Sections 92-1211, 92-1212, and 92-1213. This has made possible much needed changes in inspection procedure. An increase in requests for plant study, safety control methods and instruction has been noted. It has made possible the grouping of inspectors in fields of their ability and the release of inspectors for more active participation in field checks, inspections and studies. He can become more familiar with a special problem and how a particular industry copes with it. The information necessary to correct a certain hazardous condition is more readily available and more uniform.

The inspection report sheets now in use make possible a more detailed and comprehensive report listing conditions and safe or unsafe operations. These inspection report sheets, for the most part, have been well received by both employer and employee alike. Rather than devoting time to frequency of inspections the inspectors are conducting more thorough safety checks and discussing existing and possible hazards and methods to eliminate or reduce them. From the report sheet it is possible to gather other information for statistical purposes.

The accident listing received from the Statistical Department is used as a basis for safety inspections and safety meetings. The accident sheets are given the inspector who then makes an inspection and visits with the employer and others concerned to discuss the accidents and their causes. A copy of the accident record is left at the plant.

As in the past, fatal on-the-job accidents have been investigated. Serious accidents, such as loss-of-limb, were also investigated whenever possible but due to the limited number of inspector personnel these were made only when time permitted. Investigations of non-fatal accidents is important in that it helps to discover a possible cause and probable remedy.

In the Department of Safety's continuing effort to emphasize accident prevention more safety meetings were attended and several were conducted by the safety personnel. It is hoped that a stepped-up program of activity in this field will be possible in the future. This has been found to be the best way to approach plants with a greater number of employees and groups of smaller plants or operators. Instruction personnel and necessary material to conduct safety meetings are limited to materials available and safety inspectors in the department.

## ACTIVITY

The duties of the boiler inspectors and the issuing of boiler licenses and certificates is carried on according to the Laws of Montana Relating to Boilers and Engines. Two of the boiler inspectors worked for 12 months of the fiscal year. One retired after working 2 months of this period and a newly appointed inspector worked 4 months. The boiler inspectors, in addition to making inspections of all boilers coming within the provisions of



the law, also give examinations for the various classes of licenses, collect boiler inspection and license fees and are frequently called upon to make emergency or special inspections. It is sincerely hoped that a uniform boiler and pressure vessel law will be adopted to replace the outmoded one now in use.

The decline in employment in metal mines is reflected in an almost one-third reduction in the total number of accidents reported in mineral extraction activities. The Department of Safety was without the services of a metal mines inspector during the winter months but the coal mines inspector conducted investigations of fatalities and made inspections as time permitted. A full time inspector was appointed in May, 1958. Operations of the metal mines in Butte show a decrease of about 20 per cent in the underground mining activities for 1957-58 from the 1956-57 figures. However, the production in open pit mining shows an increase of about 40 per cent over the 1956-57 average. The overall production of copper was practically the same as for the year of 1956-57. Zinc production was down 50 per cent from the 1956-57 production totals. Manganese production was down about 33 1/3 per cent. The decrease in the production of manganese was probably due to the completion of the government stockpiling program. The phosphate industry shows an increase of almost 10 per cent over the production totals for 1956-57. Chrome stockpiling in Stillwater County is expected to be completed by 1960. Vermiculite production in Lincoln County is being stepped up and large quantities of low grade ore which was formerly disposed of as waste is being utilized. There are 3 active uranium operations in the Pryor Mountain area in Carbon County. Gypsum production is continuing in Fergus County and sheet rock is being manufactured at the plant. In addition to inspecting coal and quartz mines and making investigations of accidents in these fields, the mine inspectors also carry on inspections and investigations in related fields, such as cement processing, smelting, quarrying, etc. The mine inspectors are compiling a new and complete listing of mines and their activities. Due to the shortage of personnel necessary to establish a proposed code for the metal mining industry, the appointment of a committee and the procuring of needed material was delayed until the next fiscal year.

The total tonnage of coal shows a decrease of 405,915.20 tons from the 1956-57 total, due to closing of a mine at Colstrip, and a general decrease in the market for coal throughout the State. Stripping operations are getting underway at Savage, Montana, which is to furnish coal for the power plant at Sidney. It is expected that this operation will result in a considerable increase in coal production in the State in future years. Four fatalities occurred in the coal mining industry. These fatalities were the result of crushing injuries caused by falling rock in Musselshell County.

The lumber and wood products industry also saw a drop in employment which was reflected in the number of accidents. Available figures as of this date are not sufficiently accurate to point up a trend in accident reduction in direct relation to employment. The problem of frequency of accidents in small contract operations continues to exist. A concerted effort on the part of the logging and sawmill inspector has brought about needed safety reforms. Considerable assistance has been received from other departments in the Industrial Accident Board as well as other outside departments such as the Highway Department, Forest Service, Indian Service and private companies.

The number of general safety inspections decreased during the fiscal year. This was due primarily to the change in inspection procedure and partly because of a change in personnel duties. Generally speaking, the overall activity increased and a downward trend is noted in frequency and severity in relation to the employment totals. Since the adoption of the Construction Code and the distribution of these booklets a decrease in frequency and severity was listed. The use of safety equipment and safety methods is gradually increasing in the construction field.

Much remains to be done from the standpoint of safety if accidents are to be reduced in State, County, and City Agencies and Departments. The frequency and severity in the more hazardous occupations of these agencies and departments is extremely high.

The services of the Department of Safety and its personnel are made available to all private, state, county, and city establishments, when possible, to assist in safety problems and aid in organizing safety programs. This activity is restricted somewhat by available personnel.

In addition to the Safety Codes now in effect in this state, proposed codes will be adopted in the future as time and money become available. Adopted codes pertain to Logging and Sawmill operations, Liquefied Petroleum Gases, Construction, Coal and Metal Mining, and Boilers and Engines.

Travel out of the state for educational and conference purposes was authorized during the fiscal period. A representative attended the President's Conference on Occupational Safety in Washington, the Mine Inspector was in Denver for the Mine Inspectors Institute of America, two members of the Safety Department attended an extensive course on Industrial Safety at the Safety Training Institute in Chicago. The information exchanged at these meetings is of considerable value.

A summary of activities follows.

<u>Safety Inspections</u>	<u>No.</u>
Plan I	81
Plan II	548
Plan III	961
Plan Unknown	<u>673*</u>

2,263

\* Includes firms without coverage

<u>Investigations of Fatal Accidents</u>	<u>No.</u>
Logging & woodworking industry	13
Mining	14
General industry & agriculture	<u>14</u>

41.\*

\* Does not include accidents on public roads

<u>Safety Meetings</u>	<u>No.</u>
Logging & woodworking industry	10
Mining	3
General industry & agriculture	<u>16</u>
	29

<u>Other Activities</u>	
Logging & woodworking industry	7
Mining	13
General industry & agriculture	<u>53</u>
	73

<u>Boilers and Engines</u>	
Inspections	1,857

<u>Operator Licenses</u>	
Original (Inspectors)	
1st Class	36
2nd Class	46
3rd Class	205
Low Pressure	153
1st Class A & E	9
2nd Class A & E	7
Traction	<u>3</u>
	459
Renewals (Inspectors)	343
Reissue (Office)	
1st Class	8
2nd Class	9
3rd Class	69
Low Pressure	46
1st Class A & E	-
2nd Class A & E	4
Traction	<u>4</u>
	140
Renewals (Office)	2,062

<u>Certificates Issued</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Total Fees</u>
Inspectors	931	\$ 1,803.00
Office	2,200	2,494.00
Boilers	1,979	11,535.00

<u>Vehicle Reports</u>	Miles Travelled *	Cost *
Boiler Inspectors	54,441	\$ 1,549.84
Safety Inspectors	58,152	1,303.99
Mine Inspectors	28,552	841.28
Logging Inspector	<u>7,053</u>	<u>224.93</u>
	148,210	\$ 3,920.04

\* Does not include private vehicle.







